

## IN THE SPECIFICATION:

**Please Replace Original Paragraph [0043] with the following amended paragraph:**

During steady-state operation of the temperature sensing system of the present invention, the DC differential voltage signal shown in FIG. 13 between nodes SN3 and SN2 can be expressed as a ratio of the resistor values and the DC differential voltage between nodes SN1 and SN2, as follows:

$$\underline{V_{SN3} - V_{SN2} = (V_{SN1} - V_{SN2}) \times \frac{[[R4]]R5}{(R4 + R5)}} \quad \text{Equation (2)}$$

**Please Replace Original Paragraph [0044] with the following amended paragraph:**

In this relation shown in Equation (2) between DC components, the potentiometric ratio  $[[R4]] \underline{R5} / (R4 + R5)$  permits adjustment of the scale factor  $a$  between temperature measurement units and the measured voltage, using the newly introduced resistor R5 (FIG. 13)

$$T = a \cdot (V_{DC}) + b \quad \text{Equation (3)}$$

where  $b$  is the bias that can be adjusted by the correct choice of R1, R2 and RV1 when the Wheatstone bridge circuit configuration is used as shown in FIGS. 8, 12, and 13. Equation 2 is valid when the temperature electronic circuit connected between nodes SN2 and SN3 has an infinite impedance. If not, just integer this impedance in parallel with R5 for the calculation.